INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication — NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION — For Members Only

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N.C.A. Membership List Published and Mailed

Copies of the new *Membership List* of the National Canners Association were distributed this week. It contains the official membership enrollment of the Association as of March 15, 1947. Copies were sent to all N.C.A. members, as well as to members of the following other trade associations in the field: National Food Brokers, U. S. Wholesale Grocers, National-American Wholesale Grocers, National Association of Food Chains, Super Market Institute, and the Canning Machinery and Supplies Association.

An innovation in this year's *Membership List* is the provision of blank ruled lines for the addition of new members as announced. At regular intervals the names and addresses of new members are published in the INFORMATION LETTER. The new format enables users to write in these names when published, and permits them to keep the enrollment current.

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First Quarterly Index Is Enclosed with This Issue

With this issue of the INFORMATION LETTER there is enclosed a quarterly index covering all LETTERS published during the first three months of 1947, starting with No. 1118 (January 4) and including No. 1128 (March 29).

The enclosed index is the first of four indices that are to be published this year. The second quarterly index, scheduled for the first week in July, will consolidate the first quarter references with new references and will constitute a half-year index. The same procedure will be followed for the third and fourth quarters, the fourth quarter index thereby becomes the annual accumulated index for the year.

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No change in existing controls on tin and tin mill products is under consideration at present, the Civilian Production Administration informed the Tin Plate Industry Advisory Committee on April 2.

Controls on Tin Continued

Under the First Decontrol Act of 1947 (P. L. 29), which became law on March 31, tin and tin products may be allocated until June 30, 1947. By this action Title III of the Second War Powers Act, under which Order M-43 and M-81 on tin were issued, was extended for three months, but only as to certain commodities and services, including tin, antimony, manila fiber and rail transportation facilities. Thus Orders M-43 and M-81 on tin may be continued in effect till June 30.

The new Act also provides that materials or facilities which are certified by the Secretaries of State and Commerce as necessary to meet international commitments may be allocated till June 30, 1947. This grant is qualified by the proviso, which also applies to tin and tin products, that no materials or facilities which were not being allocated on March 24, 1947, can be allocated after March 31, 1947. This means that the Secretaries of State and Commerce can only certify as necessary for meeting international commitments those products which were being controlled on March 24, 1947. Such commodities as rice, meats, fats, beans, peas, and grains are included on this list, both officials have announced.

In authorizing the continuation of allocation controls for a three-month period, Congress (See *Controls on Tin Continued*, page 194)

N.C.A. Research Laboratories Announce Sanitation Courses

The Association's Research Laboratories are undertaking a new series of meetings on canning plant sanitation. During the past two years a number of contacts with the industry have been made at special sanitation meetings, State and National Canners Association meetings and sanitation conferences held at and with the cooperation of State universities.

Although the general level of sanitation in the canning industry is good, canners realize that better plant sanitation is possible particularly in view of the (See *N.C.A. Sanitation Courses*, page 195)

Commerce Report Shows Canned Fruit and Vegetable Data

Canners have been contracting vegetable acreage and making plans for 1947 production of seasonal canned fruits and vegetables and production now planned will be distributed during the next 12 to 18 months and will be affected by marketing conditions during that period, the U. S. Department of Commerce has reported in its March, 1947, *Industry Report—Canned Fruits and Vegetables*. Of primary concern in this planning, the report states,

are the size of carry-over stocks, the current rate of civilian consumption, and the size of prospective seasonal production in 1947. Each of these factors affects the other and will influence prices during the coming marketing period. Citrus canners have entered the last stage of their operations in 1946-47 canning season after having been the first to undergo production and pricing readjustments to postwar competitive marketing conditions.

Unfortunately, the report continues, over-all marketing data available at this time do not provide a definite quantitative answer to any one of these three factors. Each canner, as always, is using his own sales records and prospects as his yardstick in determining next year's production. But, as always, the over-all production affects his prospects and the sum total of individual plans determines whether over-all production is adequate, inadequate, or surplus—with resulting influence on prices. Data becoming available in the next 2 or 3 months will provide much more definite answers to present questions.

Supply-Demand Situations

Meanwhile it is possible to outline three supply-demand situations for seasonal canned fruits and vegetables at the end of the current season, and to estimate into which one the individual items are likely to fall. The first such group is:

I. 1946-47 demands fully met and packer, wholesaler, and retailer stocks rebuilt to levels at least as high as desirable under current price conditions.

Production plans for this group, differing in degree for each individual item, should vary as follows:

Production for 1947-48 current demand only, with no production for an increase in packer or wholesale stocks. The size of carry-over stocks at the beginning of the season would take care of any presently unforeseen abnormal increase in demand.

Individual seasonal products tentatively placed in supply group I are:

Apples, applesauce, apricots, plums and prunes, apple juice, orange juice, blended citrus juice, tomato juice, mixed vegetable juices, peas, green and wax beans, beets, carrots, mixed vegetables, leafy greens, and spinach.

The second group covered by the report is:

II. 1946-47 consumer and retail inventory demand fully met but packer and wholesale carry-over stocks below normal and inventory increases desirable at favorable prices.

Production plans for this group, differing in degree for each individual item, should vary as follows:

Production to meet fully current demands except for inventories during 1947-48. Additional production to increase packer-wholesale inventories would be dependent upon whether the individual products can be produced and sold at prices likely to remain favorable to the holders of the inventories during the next 2 years. The actual amount of increased inventories desirable in that event would vary with the actual relative position of carry-over stocks of the individual items at the end of the current season.

Individual seasonal products tentatively placed in supply group II are:

Seasonal products not included in groups I and III.

The third group covered by the report is:

III. 1946-47 demand not fully met and carry-over stocks in packer, wholesale, and retail hands below desirable levels.

Production plans for this group, differing in degree for each individual item, should vary as follows:

Production increased to provide for current demands including the rebuilding of retail stocks to desirable working levels and adding to both packer and wholesale stocks. The actual amounts to be added to the latter would be determined, as in the case of the products in situation 2 above, by the price at which the products can be produced and sold as compared with price levels to be expected over a period of 2 years.

Individual seasonal products tentatively placed in supply group 3 are:

Tomatoes, berries, pineapple, pineapple juice, red pitted cherries, grape juice and lima beans.

Demands in 1947-48, as compared with 1946-47 demands, are as follows:

United States Government agencies: No substantial change.

No Substantial Change in Exports

Exports: Consumer demand exists abroad for United States canned food products historically exported, especially fruits, but quantities exported depend on willingness of foreign governments to permit their limited number of dollars to be spent for products which tend to be classed as "luxuries" there. This willingness in turn will partially depend on U. S. prices. Some increase over 1946-47 exports may occur.

Retail inventory rebuilding: Following heavy shipments in the current season, this factor should be negligible or at least much less important than in the 1946-47 season for all the products described in groups 1 and 2 above. For group 3 items, this will be an important factor, depending on price levels and 1947-48 consumption rate.

Wholesale inventory rebuilding: For products in groups 2 and 3, the importance of this factor also depends on price levels for 1947-48 packs.

Civilian Consumption

Current 1947-48 civilian consumption: Directly dependent on civilian purchasing power and the degree to which available canned food supplies force a return to competitive pricing of all products—lower prices than those prevailing thus far in 1946-47.

Among the factors which will affect civilian consumption in 1947-48 or have affected it in 1946-47 are:

Quality products: There have been no surpluses of top grades of canned fruits and vegetables in 1946-47.

War scarcities: Abnormal consumer demand which resulted from war scarcities has been largely filled.

Purchasing power: The trend of consumer income during 1947-48 will be a major determinant with respect to volume but more importantly with respect to price.

Competition of other consumer goods, especially durables and services for the consumer's dollar: This became an increasingly important factor in 1946-47.

Competition offered by other foods, especially fresh, frozen and dried fruits and vegetables, on a comparative price basis.

Primarily, 1947-48 costs of production and prices at which these products are sold: Trade sources expect several elements of costs, including labor, equipment, containers, and supplies, to be higher in 1947-48 than in the current season. The price to growers for raw materials, a large factor in the total cost, is the major element of flexibility. Where planting is involved, this is partially determined by competition for acreage with other agricultural products for which prices have been on the increase. Canned fruit and vegetable prices have increased substantially above the level maintained for several years by OPA controls (with the aid, in some items, of subsidies). There is little reason to doubt that, if prices can be reduced from the levels prevailing during 1946-47, consumption of canned fruits and vegetables would increase. Prices of some items in the 1946-47 season receded from the peak reached after OPA controls were lifted as supply and demand again became price determinants.

With data on retail stocks not available, reported data on packer-wholesale shipments thus far this season, and estimates of shipments for the season as a whole, if realized, will include indeterminable amounts of the various products needed by retailers

to rebuild their shelf and operating stocks to a level necessary to afford the consumer a selection and to handle their volume of sales of the various varieties, brands, grades, and can sizes. This indeterminable amount will be a nonrecurring demand factor, and 1946-47 packer-wholesale civilian shipments will overstate actual movement into consumption by this amount.

Nonseasonal products, such as baked and other dry beans, soups, sauerkraut, potatoes, and baby foods, which can be packed at will during a large part of the year, vary from seasonal products in that current production can be made to reflect demand and price conditions relatively early. Production of most of these products was restricted during the war. As a result, consumption fell below average prewar levels. Large increases in the current season were therefore required both to meet large current consumption demand that had been unsatisfied for several years and to rebuild retail inventories.

Complete text of the report may be obtained from the U. S. Department of Commerce Field Service Office, Washington 25, D. C. The tables shown below are taken from the report.

Foreign Trade

Recommend Sugar Allocations for Middle and Far East Areas

Recommendations for allocation of 699,600 short tons (raw value) of sugar among small consuming areas and regions in the Middle East, Persian Gulf, Indian and Pacific Ocean areas, were announced this week by the International Emergency Food Council.

These recommendations cover exportable supplies of sugar not included in the announcement of distribution made February 22, 1947, recommending distribution of 14,986,000 tons among major consuming areas. The recommended distribution of 699,600 tons will be supplied in the main from designated sources of supply such as Mauritius, Australia, Fiji, and local producing areas, and in part from undesignated sources of supply.

The recommended distribution for the individual areas of the Middle East and Persian Gulf is as follows:

Syria, 22,000; Iran, 95,000; Iraq, 38,000; Lebanon, 7,700; Transjordan, 3,800; Saudi Arabia, 4,900; others (mainly British areas), 118,200 and Pacific and Indian Ocean Areas (i.e. New Zealand, Ceylon, etc.), 410,000.

Another story on foreign trade appears on page 196 of this issue (see *Brazil Restricts Imports*).

CANNED FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS
Civilian Supply Position, February 1, 1946, and February 1, 1947
(Thousands of cases: Basis 24 No. 2½ cans of fruits; 24 No. 2 cans of all other products)

CIVILIAN SHIPMENTS OF PACKERS, WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS AND CHAIN STORE WAREHOUSES

Commodity	No. of Months	1946 Total	Estimated 1947 Total	Feb. 1, 1946, to End of 1945–46 Season	Feb. 1, 1947, to End of 1946–47 Season Estimated	End-of-Season Carry-Over (Old Pack Only) 1945–46	Estimated 1946–47
Fruits	3–8	31,371	50,275	14,705	18,900	4,248	13,650
Fruit and vegetable juices	3–8	42,674	38,344	60,142	63,672	13,508	18,775
Seasonal vegetables	5–11	79,496	81,666	41,424	44,758	18,788	36,100
Nonseasonal vegetables	5–7	62,901	79,768	52,490	56,934	15,204	20,500
Baby foods	7	6,408	7,332	5,371	6,906	7,740	8,700
Total	3–11	222,850	257,385	174,132	191,190	59,488	97,725
(Estimated quantities for Government agencies not included in above)			6,185		6,150		

Retail Prices
Index Numbers and Average Prices

Period	Indexes (1935–39 = 100) All Foods	Fruits and Vegetables Total	Fresh	Canned	Dried	Prices (Cents per can) Peaches (No. 2½)	Pineapple (No. 2½)	Grapefruit Juice (No. 2)	Green Beans (No. 2)	Corn (No. 2)	Peas (No. 2)	Tomatoes (No. 2)	Vegetable Soups (11 oz)
Average													
1935–39	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	18.5	22.2	NA	11.3	11.9	15.7	9.3	NA
1940	96.6	96.5	97.3	92.4	100.6	17.0	20.9	NA	10.0	10.5	13.6	8.5	NA
1941	105.5	103.2	104.2	97.9	106.7	18.6	21.5	NA	10.9	11.4	13.6	9.1	NA
1942	123.9	130.8	132.8	121.6	136.3	23.6	27.1	11.2	13.7	13.0	15.1	11.7	NA
1943	136.0	168.8	178.0	130.6	158.9	26.4	28.5	14.1	14.8	14.1	15.0	12.6	13.0
1944	136.1	168.2	177.2	129.5	164.4	27.5	27.4	14.4	13.3	14.5	13.4	12.0	13.4
1945	139.1	177.1	188.2	130.2	168.2	27.6	26.6	14.4	13.1	14.8	13.3	12.2	13.3
1946													
January	141.0	180.8	192.7	130.5	169.0	28.0	26.7	14.3	13.3	14.9	13.4	12.5	13.2
February	139.6	181.1	193.0	130.9	169.8	28.1	27.6	14.1	13.7	14.8	13.8	13.1	13.3
March	140.1	183.4	196.3	129.6	168.9	28.0	26.4	14.1	13.6	14.8	13.7	12.9	13.3
April	141.7	185.9	199.8	128.7	169.5	28.0	26.4	14.0	13.6	14.8	13.6	12.7	13.3
May	142.6	185.7	199.6	127.8	171.9	27.9	26.2	14.1	13.5	14.8	13.6	12.6	13.3
June	145.6	183.5	196.7	127.5	172.5	27.7	25.6	14.4	13.7	14.8	13.7	12.5	13.4
July	165.7	188.4	202.1	130.9	175.9	29.5	26.8	14.8	13.9	14.9	14.0	12.7	13.4
August	171.2	178.3	185.8	140.7	183.0	29.0	26.6	15.0	14.3	14.9	14.5	15.3	13.4
September	174.1	176.4	181.1	148.7	185.6	30.1	28.5	15.3	14.6	15.4	14.8	16.7	13.4
October	180.0	176.5	178.8	154.6	198.7	30.8	28.9	15.2	15.0	16.2	15.2	17.6	13.7
November	187.7	184.5	182.3	167.7	251.6	31.8	31.2	14.8	15.7	17.3	15.6	20.0	14.1
December	185.9	185.0	180.6	172.6	268.0	32.1	27.8	13.2	15.8	17.9	15.8	21.1	14.3
1947													
January	183.8	187.9	184.1	173.6	269.2	32.2	32.2	11.8	15.8	18.1	15.8	21.3	14.3
February	182.3	191.7	189.3	172.6	269.9	32.2	32.1	11.2	16.0	18.1	15.9	21.1	14.3

NA—Not available. Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Congress

CONTROLS ON TIN CONTINUED

(Concluded from page 191)

stated in this new Act extending Title III of the Second War Powers Act that the action was taken for the purpose of affording further opportunity for the appropriate committees of the Congress to consider specific legislation granting restricted authority in limited instances.

Sugar Control Extension

Congress also passed and the President signed on March 31 (P. L. 30) extending sugar price and rationing authority until October 31, 1947, and inventory control authority until March 31, 1948. The Act transfers sugar control administration to the Department of Agriculture, establishes a minimum allocation to home consumers at a rate of 35 pounds per year, with the provision that any excess sugar available to the United States over the International Emergency Food Council 1947 allocation of 6,800,000 tons must be allotted to home consumers up to a rate of 50 pounds per year, and 25,000 tons is specifically made available for hardship cases, new users, and those who have an insufficient base-period history.

Marketing Orders

According to tentative plans of the House Committee on Agriculture, hearings on the Hope bill (H.R.452) to amend the Marketing Agreements Act will be resumed on April 15 and 16 to hear representatives of California fruit and nut organizations. Canning industry representatives at hearings on February 26 and 27 opposed the provisions of the bill that would make canning crops subject to orders of the Secretary of Agriculture. No action has been scheduled by the Senate Agriculture Committee on a companion bill (S. 306).

Agriculture

A subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee is continuing hearings on Budget Bureau recommendations for funds to operate the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948. It is not expected that the Committee will report its bill for several weeks.

Clayton Act

Although no date has been set, further hearings will be held by a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee on H. R. 515, a bill to amend the Clayton Act to prohibit corporations from acquiring the physical assets of competing corporations. Hearings on a similar measure (S. 104) were held during the week before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee.

Commodity Credit Corporation

No action has been taken by the Senate on S. 350, a bill to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation for one year beyond its present expiration date of June 30, 1947. As introduced the measure proposed a two year extension of the agency, but the Senate Committee on Agriculture in reporting the measure recommended a one year continuation.

Government Procurement

No action has been scheduled by the Senate Committee on Armed Services on a bill (H. R. 1366) that passed the House on March 20 to facilitate procurement of supplies and services by the War and Navy Departments. Under the bill, these departments would be obliged to return to the prewar method of purchasing canned foods and would no longer be permitted to make such purchases by direct negotiation.

Portal Pay

Conference Committee members met during the week to reconcile conflicting provisions of the House and Senate versions of the bill (H. R. 2157) to ban portal-to-portal pay claims, establish a statute of limitations, and to give employers full protection in their reliance on written administrative regulations and interpretations under the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Walsh-Healey Act. The bill has been in conference since it passed the Senate on March 21.

Labor Legislation

The Senate Committee on Labor during the past week continued to consider general labor law revisions in executive meetings while the House Committee on Education and Labor interrupted its consideration of general labor law revision to consider and report favorably a bill designed to prevent cessation of essential public services in interstate and foreign commerce as a result of certain labor disputes.

Farm Labor

Senate action on H. R. 2102, the bill to extend the farm labor supply program through the calendar year 1947, is awaiting printing of Senate Agriculture Committee hearings. The bill was favorably reported by the Committee on March 12, but further action was opposed because transcripts of the Senate hearings were not available.

Labor Supply Bill Hearing Slated to Start on April 7

Hearings are scheduled to commence before a Senate Appropriations subcommittee on April 7 on the annual Labor Department supply bill. In passing the bill the House cut the Budget Bureau recommendation by $13,714,500, a reduction of 43 percent in the estimate of $31,850,700 submitted by the President.

According to a summary of the effect of the reduction on the operational activities of the Labor Department, released by the Department on April 2, the action of the House would result in the following curtailment or elimination of established functions:

1. Bureau of Labor Statistics: The monthly national consumer price index would be changed to quarterly, and the number of special indexes for localities cut and issued quarterly instead of monthly. Retail food prices indexes, now available monthly for 56 cities, would be issued quarterly for 34 cities. Studies of family budgets would be discontinued. The daily index of 28 important commodities would be discontinued. Monthly national reports on national employment, hours, and pay rolls would be continued, but State and area employment and pay roll statistics would be discontinued. Field offices of the bureau to be closed.

2. Conciliation Service: Eliminate 102 specific positions, leave the service without directing heads, eliminate technical and training functions, and most of the provisions for Federal assistance in arbitration of labor disputes.

3. U. S. Employment Service: The 80 percent reduction in funds for administration would eliminate the coordination of State employment services and technical assistance now provided for under the Wagner-Peyser Act, and permit only bookkeeping on the grants to States. Field offices would be closed, and the machinery for national mobilization of manpower would be destroyed.

4. Proposed abolition of the Division of Labor Standards would end Federal activities in promotion of industrial safety and in aiding States to develop better labor and workmen's compensation laws. Funds for enforcement of the Federal law against oppressive child labor, now in this division, would be cut more than 50 percent, to a total of $35,819 for the entire country, and transferred to another bureau.

5. The Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, cut about 25 percent in the House Bill, would reduce

regional offices from 13 to 9 and reduce by 25 percent the inspecting forces and number of inspections.

6. The Solicitor's Office, which handles all legal actions, would be required to reduce regional offices from 13 to 6, and reduce its operations.

Hearings to Begin on Long-Range Agricultural Program

Representative Clifford R. Hope, of Kansas, Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, announced April 3, that hearings on a general long-range agricultural program for the United States will begin on Monday, April 21. The first witness will be Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson. He will be followed by the heads of the national farm organizations and other groups interested in the over-all agricultural problem.

"The hearings will be the most comprehensive to be held on the agricultural program for many years," Chairman Hope said. It is not intended that these hearings will result in the introduction of legislation at this session of Congress, but will be to provide material for a thorough and exhaustive study by the Committee of long-range agricultural policies to be considered in the second session of the 80th Congress which will convene next January.

"The direction in which we believe the future welfare of American agriculture lies was pointed out in the last session of Congress by the Research and Marketing Act," Chairman Hope stated, "which declares that the expansion of consumption, rather than the limitation of production, is the basic answer to our problems. That Act, however, could do little more than establish a major compass point and indicate the goal toward which we want to travel. The means by which we shall travel and the particular roads we are to follow are matters which are, to a large extent, as yet undetermined.

"One of the problems in which both producers and consumers are vitally interested is that of gearing our immediate postwar agricultural production to the somewhat reduced postwar consumption level in this country, without either having surpluses which will be ruinous to the producers, scarcities which will mean high prices to the consumer, or an inadequate supply of the food necessary to relieve hunger in other nations. Another problem that must be solved in the near future is that of relating agricultural production and consumption in this country with the world production and consumption of foodstuffs and other agricultural products."

The hearings to start April 21st will probably continue for several weeks, Chairman Hope said, and will be divided into distinct phases in the following general pattern:

The first phase, starting with the Secretary of Agriculture and representatives of major producer and consumer groups, will be for the purpose of stating the problems.

Following the opening phase of the hearings and based to some extent upon the evidence presented in the opening statements, the Committee will take up separate aspects of the problem, such as: support prices and price relationships, the revision and application of parity to farm commodities, marketing and distribution research including the development of new markets for agricultural products, the improvement of nutrition and upgrading of the diet, international trade and expanded world consumption of agricultural products, conservation of our soil, forests, and other agricultural resources, and improvements in the standard of living in rural communities.

Labor

McComb Succeeds Walling as Wage and Hour Administrator

William R. McComb, who was recently named Administrator of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, U. S. Department of Labor, has been an executive in the Department of Labor since 1937. He succeeds L. Metcalfe Walling, who resigned, effective March 15.

Mr. McComb's first office with the Department of Labor was assistant administrator of the Public Contracts Division. When that Division, which administers the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, was consolidated in 1942 with the Wage and Hour Division, which administers the Fair Labor Standards Act, Mr. McComb was appointed Deputy Administrator of the combined Divisions.

The national office of the Divisions was located in New York City for five years, because of the war, but has returned to the Department of Labor Building. However, Mr. McComb maintained his office in Washington throughout that period, during which he handled the many problems arising between the War and Navy Departments and the Divisions in the fulfillment of Government contracts, including several of the so-called "Manhattan Projects."

Between 1934 and 1936, Mr. McComb served as Deputy Administrator in charge of Construction, Heavy Machinery and Raw Materials Codes in the NRA program and subsequently was promoted to Special Assistant to the Administrator.

Before entering the Government service, Mr. McComb, who attended the University of Missouri and is a graduate of Harvard Engineering School and satisfactorily completed the Industrial Management Course at the Harvard Business School, was in the building materials and construction business in New York. Previously, he was vice president and director of the Craftex Company, a subsidiary of the Building Products Company of Boston and New York, and had been vice president of the Flexwood Company of Chicago, in charge of their Eastern operations. Other business experience included the direction and conduct of an advertising and promotional campaign of the Lead, Zinc, Oil and Paint Industry, in the United States and Canada.

During World War I, Mr. McComb was an officer in the Chemical Warfare Service. Following the war, he was chief engineer in mining operations in South America, Canada and in the Western states, performing also metallurgical work with the Arizona Copper Company and Phelps Dodge Company.

Sanitation

N.C.A. SANITATION COURSES

(Concluded from page 191)

recent emphasis by regulatory agencies on the aesthetic features of sanitation. Canners likewise are realizing to a greater extent that sanitation returns dividends through a better canned product achieved by better workmanship, more efficient operation and the production of a product which complies with State and federal sanitary requirements. Recent surveys have shown a marked improvement in plant sanitation through a better understanding of the principles of sanitation.

The scheduled short courses will

give canners an opportunity to secure the information gathered by the N.C.A. sanitation staff and to present their sanitation problems for discussion. Canners and those employees responsible for plant sanitation are invited to attend. The courses, which have been scheduled for New York, Indiana, Arkansas, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania, and the the tentative programs, are as follows:

April 17-18—Seneca Hotel, Rochester, N. Y.; April 21-22—Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.; April 28-29—American Legion Hut, Fayetteville, Ark.; May 1-2—Hotel Tallcorn, Marshalltown, Iowa; May 6-7—Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wisc.; and May 12—Yorktowne Hotel, York, Penna.

The tentative program includes:

First day—Registration, Introduction to Canning Plant Sanitation, Water Supplies, Functions of the Laboratory in Relation to Plant Sanitation, Duties of the Sanitarian, Insect Control, Rodent Control, Lighting, and Group Discussion.

Second day—Cleaning Canning Plant Equipment, Plant Construction, Ventilation, Paints, Facilities for Health and Comfort of Employees, Industrial Illness, Industrial Safety, In-Plant Feeding, Waste Disposal, and Group Discussion.

Western Branch Courses

In cooperation with the Northwest Canners Association, the N.C.A. Western Branch Research Laboratories have scheduled a series of two day meetings devoted to plant sanitation. The first of these meetings will get underway next week, when a group of N.C.A. sanitarians will meet with canner representatives at Walla Walla, Wash., on April 9-10. Following this meeting, the N.C.A. sanitarians will meet with industry groups at Seattle, Wash., and at Salem, Ore., on April 14-15 and on April 17-18, respectively.

The subjects to be presented at each of the three meetings and the order of their presentation are:

First day—Microbiology, Lighting, Product Contamination, Water Supply, and Waste Disposal.

Second day—Sanitary Construction, and Cleaning.

These meetings have been specifically developed for canning organizations and it is felt that canners can best benefit by sending their plant superintendents, foremen and foreladies, cleanup crews, and those in charge of quality control. There is no restriction on the number of employees that may be sent.

Home Economics

Hotel Magazine Publishes Canned Food Feature Story

The March issue of *Hotel Bulletin*, which has a circulation of approximately 15,000 in the leading hotels of the country, carries an article entitled, "Do the Old A B C's of Food Service Still Apply?" by Katherine R. Smith, Director of the Association's Home Economics Division.

In addition to a discussion of hotel food service, the article includes four food photographs, which were taken in the Association's Service Kitchen, and three quantity recipes using canned foods are featured.

Health Service Consultants

The U. S. Children's Bureau has added three regional consultants in the health services division: Miss Catherine M. Leamy with headquarters in New York City; Mrs. Alice H. Smith in San Francisco; and Mrs. Anata Todd Barr, in Dallas.

Miss Marjorie Heseltine, director of the Bureau's nutrition program also serves as regional consultant for the area surrounding the District of Columbia and for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Miss Helen Stacey, assistant director serves as consultant for the southeastern district with Atlanta, Georgia, as the center. Mrs. Wilkinson McCarl continues as consultant for the Chicago-Kansas City region with headquarters in Chicago.

Nutrition Booklet Issued

Nutritive Value of the Per Capita Food Supply, 1909-45, U. S. Department of Agriculture Publication 616, January, 1947, has been issued by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, superseding the multilithed edition of June, 1946. It contains data of interest to food industry people and statistics are given on a number of canned foods. Copies can be obtained from the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. for 20 cents a copy.

Foreign Trade

(Concluded from page 193)

Brazil Restricts Imports

Foods are not included in the new list of items on which American exporters must obtain import licenses on foods going into Brazil. Brazil is following the example of Sweden, Peru, and Nicaragua in restricting luxury imports.

Brazilian government officials in Washington state that exchange reserves are being held to permit substantial purchases in this country of machinery and general heavy equipment.

(See U. S. Department of Commerce story on canned fruits and vegetables, pages 191-193, for further explanation of exports.)

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